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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 6TH, 1909.

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[a53]



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[a24]

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Hongkong, 12th February, 1909.

[29]

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Only communications relating to the news
column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.Correspondents must forward their names and
addresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication—but as evidence of
good faith.All letters for publication should be written on
one side of paper only.No anonymously signed communications that
have already appeared in other papers will be
inserted.Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS
should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of
publication. After that hour the supply is
limited. Only supply for China.Telegraphic Address: PRESS.
Code: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber.
P. O. Box: 34. Telephone No. 12.DEATH.
On the 5th March, at "Cragside," The P. O.,
the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. SKELTON,
aged 7 weeks and 5 days. [125]MONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 6TH 1909.

The recent Opium Convention has been
successful,—far more successful than its
most enthusiastic supporter could have
wished—in proving, what in the face of
the unreasoning of faddists has ever been a
disputed point, the absolute impossibility
of converting a nation "by Act of Parliament."
After all, there is a law of nature
which, probably wisely, provides that if a
nation be bent on any particular line of
conduct, no power yet discovered can
prevent it. It is curious here to find that
the one honest man, for we cannot exactly
place opium faddists any more than anti-
vivisection faddists, or square-the-circle
faddists, in the class of ultra-honest men, in
the Conference, the Nanking Viceroy TUA
FANG, saw clearly the entire drift of the
arguments; and openly and unabashedly
declared, what those who are possessed of a
modicum of logical faculty had seen long
ago, that what China wanted was not so
much the abolition of opium smoking as a
monopoly that would convert what was now
a lost opportunity into a splendid financial
success; and render China's damaged
exchequer for the future quite independent
of foreign aids, or, what is still more galling,
foreign advice. This is the true inwardness
of the Convention of the probably well-
meaning, but certainly very ill-advised
well-wishers to China who have just now
closed their efforts at Shanghai.

It is easy to read between the lines of Bishop BARNETT's very admirable closing address that the main feeling of the Convention was one of admitted failure. We are not going to raise the oft-repeated question of the morality of opium smoking; and are quite prepared to admit that it does an enormous amount of evil, but we well describe by old BUTLER of "compounding for the sins we feel inclined to." By damning those we have no mind to. It is one of the cankers, in fact, at the root of our highly artificial morality of the present day, that we are perpetually bent on the search for the mote in our brother's eyes, while quite oblivious of the beam in our own. Whether like the followers of ZOROASTER we raise the principle of Evil to a height practically on a level with God himself, or whether we take the more Christian view that evil necessarily follows as a but half-developed good, the history of humanity unfortunately tells us that evil, as the world is constituted, is ever, and must be ever with us; and that the hope of exterminating evil is not one of the blessings granted to humanity. Speaking of the too ready itching current in his day, as in the present, to do good by proxy, our SAVIOUR uttered the very pertinent caution, which is sadly neglected in our day of overstrained philanthropy: "Nay; lest haply while ye gather up the tares, ye root up the wheat with it."

Now in the very case of opium, the stoppage of the import of which into China these short-sighted philanthropists have set before them as a work, which they conceive will bring down a blessing upon themselves, we may well ask what has been the result of well nigh a century of preaching? It is acknowledged by all who have studied the economic aspect, that the money derived from the sale of opium was the foundation of the export trade of China; and that without this import there was no possibility of opening trade. Are they prepared to denounce the export trade as one of the evils inflicted on China through her having listened to the wiles of "John Company"? Is it not the case that the tea-drinking which largely assisted in inspiring these anti-opium demonstrations was only rendered possible by the trade they were at the moment denouncing, and is it not true that amongst the mercantile classes at least of America the opposition was largely inspired by jealousy of England's possession of India, which enabled her to take the lead in Oriental finance? One of the speakers at the Convention spoke of the Slave Trade:—"Just as slavery reached a point when amongst its opponents it was no longer a mere question of morals or an academic theory, but an actual perplexing problem continually appearing in every direction, and in various forms; so has it come to be with the evil before us." Slavery has disappeared, indeed, but though the most loudly demonstrative enemy it had to face was the sentimental cry of the abolitionists—"Am I not a man and a brother?" the sentimental part of the opposition had really very little to say to the result, which was brought about by economical, rather than philanthropic, reasons. The world that went frantic over WILBERFORCE's pictures of the woes of the Negro has long ceased to believe that he was either a man or a brother, and the lasting result of the unhealthy agitation has been the ruin of the West India Islands. An even worse effect of the Slave Trade, which, it may be remembered, was brought into being through false economic ideas of "cheap labour," has been the lasting injury inflicted both morally and economically on the Southern States of the American Union; an evil which still in the great unsolved problem that the United States have to face whether they will it or not.

Now similar economic falsities are actually at the bottom of much of the present opium agitation. The value of the opium production of China in 1906 is put down at 220 million taels; of opium imported, 30 million—that is to say a mere 12 per cent. The entire charge amounts to some sixty cents a head; the tobacco duties in England in the same year amounted to some 100 million taels, say the cost to the country was 150 million taels, or some taels 3.75 per head. Is anyone prepared to say that England is going to be ruined through smoking tobacco? Tobacco is a useless herb, it is confessed, but if it be useless so are most of the arts on which the country prides itself. Attendance on concerts does not serve any useful physiological purpose, nor do handsome pictures, nor embroidered clothes; but would the country be any better off if these were strictly prohibited? It is something to say in favour of tobacco that it contributes a very large sum actually towards the general upkeep of the country, which would have to be pro-

vided in some more oppressive, and perhaps more mischievous manner else. Opium enjoys largely the same rôle in China, paying largely towards the support of the administration, while in many parts of the Empire it forms the most profitable of crops. The writer can speak from practical experience of the opium cultivating peasant of Szechuan, whom he found the most intelligent of his class; yet who, were these presumed philanthropists to have their way would be quickly reduced to the level of his hopeless and shiftless representative elsewhere. Looking at what the anti opium agitators have done in the past, they can hardly pride themselves on the result of their labours; it is notorious that the first incentive towards eating morphia proceeded from the introduction of the morphia pill, as a cure of the opium habit. If you want to cure a feebble, goes the old saw, apply the parts to the jaws of a bug! Such is the most effective result of anti-opium practice. Morphia was a thing unknown in China in the old days when missionaries did not preach the impossible doctrine which neither they nor their disciples were able to endure. Now morphin, to the everlasting disgrace of the preachers of the gospel of repression, forms one of the great imports of China; and worst of all those engaged in the soul destroying traffic are for the most part the anti-opium apostles.

It has, of course, ever been so in the history of the world; attempted forcible repression has ever been the first step in spreading evil practices; the evil spirit that went out of the man spent his time in wandering through rocky places seeking rest, and finding none. It was then that he resolved to go back to his old quarters, and when he returned, as the story tells us, he found them empty, swept, and refurbished with delights he had never dreamt of before. Verily China was bad enough under the old opium smoking officials of Canton, but China under the new generation of morphia injectors is more likely to be a veritable inferno.

And what after all this talk and labour, has been the practical result of the Conference? Has it accomplished, or has it been afforded the slightest chance of accomplishing with the Chinese Government, who alone can take any practical steps in the matter, anything towards hastening the downfall of opium-smoking? If it have, it has been very indifferently silent as to the prospect. It avoids, too, telling its admirers and well-wishers what the one practical man at the Congress stated without concealment, that his idea, and herein he spoke as a high and trusted officer of the Chinese Government, was that China should, taking example from France and Japan, make a huge monopoly of Opium, and so be independent of all extraneous source of supply. The deliberate wisdom of the Convention in the face of this gives the following advice to those who would wish to be impressed: "That it is highly important that drastic measures should be taken by each Government in its own territories and possessions to control the manufacture, sale, and distribution of this drug," which was doubtless highly Pickwickian. And: "that the International Opium Commission strongly urges all Governments possessing Settlements or Concessions in China, which have not yet taken effective action towards the closing of opium dens in the said Concessions and Settlements, to take steps to that end, &c." Why? The reason is like everything else on which we might expect light to be thrown, kept dark; but apparently only one can be alleged;—and that is to enable the Chinese Government with the greater ease to establish the desired monopoly, with the object of encouraging as far as possible the native growth within its own territories. This is a poor result after the long and anxious days spent in a hopeless task. It would have been far more straightforward to have at once acknowledged the simple truth that the whole of the agitation from beginning to end had been a dire mistake, and that it was really only an act of impertinence to have endeavoured to interfere with the internal affairs of China. What if we were to appoint an International Commission to impress on the United States Government the folly, may wickedness of eating rolls for breakfast every morning? That the practice does irreparable injury to the rising generation is not to be blinked; but, as some one suggested in a like case: "heavy five per cent of the black eyes" one meets in his daily experience are due to the ineradicable habit with some folk always seeking to attend to other folks' business.

The Colonial Secretary notifies us that the Government of Burma has declared Hongkong an infected port.

The Chinese Government is reported to be in favour of the proposal of Prince TSI TEE to open branches of the Ta Ching Bank in England, Germany and Japan, and to appoint inexperienced financiers at the head of each branch.

Two firms, one American and one German, have jointly applied to the Board of Posts and Communications for permission to construct telephone from Peking to Hankow, Nanking and Canton.

The management of the Union Church have addressed an appeal to the seat holders to provide suitable quarters for the accommodation of the church coolies who have hitherto lived on the church premises. The cost of the proposed erection is \$1200.

The trial of the two natives who were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy with attempted armed robbery at the dwelling of Captain Spink at No. 5, Lechid Terrace, at Cameron Road, Kowloon, concluded yesterday. One of the defendants was discharged, and the other was committed for trial.

Antonio Maura, second son of the Premier of Spain, has arrived in the Philippines and will enter the employ of the Tabacalera Company on one of its stations in the Cagayan valley. Mr. Maura was sent out by his father to learn methods of American government and administration and yet be with his own countrymen. He had recently returned to Madrid after completing an engineering course in Belgium.

The Governor-General of Netherlands India is keen upon enforcing the authority of the Government in outlying islands where control had been allowed to slacken. This determination has led to bloodshed in many cases, the latest instance, reported on February 14, being at Jilolo, one of the Moluccas. There, a police inspector and two of his men were murdered by tribesmen. To avenge them, 30 soldiers set out and killed three of the murderers who fled before them. Inquiries made resulted in the arrest of the ringleaders. The guilty villagers were ordered to construct roads by way of punishment.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:

Hon F. H. May, C.M.G.	\$20
Hon A. M. Thomson	10
P. N. H. Jones	10
H. G. Calthrop	10
Lefferton Knox	10
Wong Pei Chun	10
R. Merton	10
E. X. D'Almada e Castro	10
Cruz, Bustos and Co.	10
N. Mody and Co.	10
The Pharmacy	10
A. Shaw	10
H. Buttonage	5
Kuhn and Komor	5

A summons under the Merchandise Marks Act against the British Cigarette Co., Ltd., of Shanghai a company organized under the Hongkong Ordinances, and H. A. Kelly, manager of the same, is at present engaging the attention of H. M. Police Court at Shanghai. The summons alleges that the defendants have applied or procured to apply a false trade description to certain goods produced by them at Peking, China. The words alleged to have been used are: "made in U.S. of America," "Autocar Cigarettes, W. D. and H. O. Wills; Bristol and London," and "John Player and Sons." The complainant in the case was Mr. F. M. Jones. The case has been adjourned till the 12th inst owing to the absence from Shanghai of Mr. Kesley.

Another native appeared before Mr. J. H. Kemp at Magistracy yesterday on a charge of robbery. The defendant, with two other men not in custody, is alleged to have entered a residence at 52, Des Vœux Road East, blinded the only occupant, an old woman, by throwing pepper in her eyes, removing a gold bangle from her wrist, and departed with other goods and chattels. The defendant was captured when attempting to pawn the bangle at Wanchai. When he presented the bangle to the pawnbroker asked him if he was willing to see the inspector. He was perfectly willing, went along to the Wanchai Police Station, and was detained. He told the police that a man who was running dropped the bangle and he picked it up. The hearing of the case was adjourned.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

An Official Dinner was held at Government House last evening to which the following were invited:—General Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. May, Mr. and Mrs. Slade, Sir Henry Berkeley, Captain Clinton Baker, R. N., Captain and Mrs. Wait, General Broadwood, Captain Heathcote, Mrs. Adair, Miss Post, Mr. Walsh, Mr. S. B. C. Ross, Captain Vandeleur, Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton, Lord Frederick Hamilton, and Mrs. Mclester.

The following have been invited to dine at Government House to-night:—Mr. Batington, Dr. and Mrs. Jordan, Sir Paul Chater, Mr. and Mrs. Hancock, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Rees Davies, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Chatham, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Hallifax.

THE KUTSANG BEACHED.

The Indo-China steamer Kutsang, proceeding to Japan, struck a submerged rock when entering Hainan Strait on Thursday morning, and as the ship was making water Captain Bradley made for the shore. All the passengers are safe. Captain S. Payne, the Company's marine superintendent at Shanghai is proceeding to the scene of the accident by the steamer Lekang with necessary gear.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charnante, Lait Charnant and Special Skin Tonic and Pouder Charnant will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

[262]

TELEGRAMS.

Protected by the Telegraphic Message

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THE SINGAPORE OPIUM FARM.

SINGAPORE, March 5th.

The Government has withdrawn the Receiver from the Singapore Opium Farm and has made terms with the Farmers.

It is rumoured that the Government has agreed to reduce the monthly rental from \$295,000 to \$245,000.

It is stated that the Farm sustained a loss of \$39,000 last month in consequence of the stoppage of sales to Chinese brothels.

OCEAN MAIL SUBSIDY BILL.

TOKYO, March 5th.

The Ocean Mail Subsidy Bill has been defeated by the Washington representatives.

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT TAFT.

LONDON, March 4th.

Mr. Taft was inaugurated as President to-day in a snowstorm.

THE KING.

LONDON, March 4th.

H. M. the King postponed his departure for Biarritz until to-day owing to the inclemency of the weather.

BLIZZARD IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON ISOLATED.

LONDON, March 5th.

Washington is isolated by a blizzard.

Sixty trains which were conveying visitors to the Presidential inauguration ceremony are snowed up.

Thousands of persons stopped at cities en route, abandoning the journey.

The inauguration ceremony was performed in the Senate Chamber instead of, as customary, on the steps of the Capitol.

PRESIDENT TAFT.

LONDON, March 5th.

President Taft reviewed the military, Naval and Civil parade in which some 40,000 persons were engaged including Bluejackets from the battleships which have just returned from the cruise round the world.

The illuminations were on a grand scale and were witnessed by a crowd estimated at a quarter of a million.

FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."

STRAITS CHINESE AND THE CHINESE NAVY.

PEKING, March 5th.

The Chinese Consul at Singapore has wired to Prince Su informing him that the Chinese merchants in the Straits Settlements are willing to subscribe a sum of \$3,000,000 for the enlargement of the Chinese Navy.

This amount will be forwarded after arrangements have been made for the establishment of a suitable naval station.

THE BANDMANN COMEDY COMPANY.

The Company concluded their second season in Hongkong last night with the performance of "The Lady of Ostend." The amusing comedy was most successfully staged, and the interest of the audience was sustained from beginning to end. Miss Dorothy Geach's Dick Whorles and Mr. Douglas Vigo gave a capital interpretation of the rôle of Baron de Longueville. Mr. Thomas Sidney with his usual success took the part of Joseph Carbury.

The Company leave the Colony on their return to India, by the P. & O. mail steamer this morning.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 5th March.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—The complaint made by the Straits Opium Farmer that the Government policy has destroyed the profits of the farm is certain to be re-echoed by the opium farm elsewhere as the result of the pious resolutions framed by the late International Commission. If the Straits Government is going to fatten the farm by appointing a receiver it is plain enough that either the opium trade must continue with the Government as opium farmer or it will liquidate the business and take upon itself the burden of the whole loss incurred thereby. And to stretch the point further, it would mean that the monopoly which the Viceroy Tuan has pleaded for in China would be made an urgent necessity for India in view of the heavy prospective deficit which the Indian Treasury has to face, and which the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England will have to take into consideration later on in framing his future budget.

Now in order to bring it home to the anti-opiumists it is necessary to tell them that their efforts have only gone to strengthen China's hands in obtaining the monopoly for which she has been striving all along. The labours of the agitators may soon not to have been in vain, for politically it is a gain to them, but the outcome is a loss for the Government, even though India is prepared in future to meet her loss and to cover the present immediate deficit, which is not a small amount. On the other hand, when China by degrees finds that she can emulate the example of her neighbours, the Japanese, by establishing a monopoly on the plea that it is a certain method of curtailing the import, she will not readily forego the opportunity. After all, the be-all and end-all of the efforts of our friends will be that the trade will pass from the hands of the British importers to the Chinese Government. No doubt the astute Viceroy saw all this and encouraged the agitators in their efforts to induce their Governments to lend support to the good cause. And so at the Conference he openly avowed his policy and avoided any prevarication: he took the bull by the horns in pleading for a monopoly as the best means of dealing with the opium evil.

After the agitators have finished patting each other on the back, it will be interesting to watch how they take the discovery that their labours and their prayers have achieved such an end. Would their efforts not have been better directed if they had given their attention to the suppression of the social evil in their own countries, which when compared with opium is as "the lamb before the lion." Let alone alcohol, tobacco, and narcotics for the nonce, the social evil has sapped the life blood of by-gone nations and is to-day a cancer at the heart of other nations. Thousands, if not millions, have been swept away by this terrible vice since the days of luxurious Greece and Rome, and yet no universal invocation to the Almighty, no international efforts have been exerted, no Commissions have been appointed yet to cope with the terrible plague which is as devastating to-day as it has been in past ages. We see it stalking shamelessly in the cities of the most civilised countries of the West carrying to the mouth of hell thousands of our youths and young men. When the Chinese see all this in civilised countries will they not turn round and question our boasted civilisation? They will surely say that they who are supposed to be heathens and uncivilised, having no dogmas from a divinely inspired book to guide them, have succeeded in a short space of time in completely banishing this evil which has been with them for centuries while we can only eat humble pie because we have not been able to cope with the drinking evil which they consider much worse than the opium habit. China can boast that among her four hundred million inhabitants not a single drunken individual can be found like the drunkards so often picked up in the wretched streets of civilised countries. Their success in this matter makes our position as mentors to China somewhat ridiculous.

Apart from this comparison, the most serious aspect of the question is the loss which the British Government would have to face and which China cannot make up in view of her ambitious schemes of reform. What is the outcome of the Commission? Pious resolutions have been passed and it has been agreed that each country shall deal with the matter as it thinks best. It was not stated who is to watch China—who is to act as policeman for the other nations! This question, if it was discussed, has not been made public, and when it is discussed we may expect a repetition of the Algiers Commission fiasco.—Yours truly, D.S.G.

THE CHURCH IN KOREA.

The Church of England Mission to Korea, which works in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, has issued an appeal for additional helpers and subscriptions, as recent political developments and the general awakening in the Far East during the last two decades call loudly for the immediate strengthening of the Church in the Peninsula. There are urgently needed four priests, one to act as chaplain to Bishop Turner in Seoul, another to train the native catechists, and the remaining two to work among the Koreans and Japanese immigrants; one doctor for service in the country districts, and five ladies for work among women. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter to Bishop Turner, has expressed his keen interest in the mission, and states that there is no portion of the Far East where there is more abundant promise of harvest than in Korea, while the Archbishop of York emphasises the great claims which the mission has upon the Church at home for recognition and support. An added income of £1,500 per annum will be necessary if those additional requirements are to be met, and offers of personal and financial assistance should be sent to the Rev. E. J. Childs Clarke, 5, Amen-court, St. Paul's Cathedral.

HUNTED DOWN.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE FOR THREE YEARS.

Details of the murder of the Chief Excise Officer in the New Territory in the year 1906, a full account of which appeared in the *Daily Press* at the time, will not yet have been forgotten by many of our readers. It will be remembered that on February 2nd, 1906, Mr. Chau Hong Chan, an energetic official connected with the Opium Farm, who lived in a hut at Tai Po, was murdered by eight Chinese, two of whom were his chair coolies. The facts recorded at the time showed that six men were admitted to his hut by the chair coolies in the early morning hours, that the unfortunate excise officer was taken unawares, and in the desperate struggle which followed he was strangled. Robbery appeared to be the motive of the assailants, but it seemed as if they had been induced to more violent measures than they anticipated. Three of the robbers were arrested later in Hongkong, were found guilty by a jury at the Supreme Court, and executed their crime on the scaffold. The other five made good their escape into Chinese territory, but Nemesis has been dogging their heels, and a few weeks ago two of the miscreants were apprehended at Nantao.

Sergeant Willis, who is stationed at Tai Po, has been on the trail of the two men for the last four months, and succeeded in bringing about their arrest at the town mentioned. The culprits were charged before the Sun On magistrate at Nantao, and after a three days' trial were found guilty. One of the defendants admitted being a participant in the crime, but the other maintained his innocence. The Tao-tai has sentenced the man who pleaded guilty to be beheaded, and the other defendant to be flogged until he does admit. This course with regard to the second prisoner has been referred to, we understand, because the death sentence cannot be passed in China until a prisoner admits his guilt. So long, therefore, as the second defendant maintains his innocence, he may save his life, but sue it out in jail.

GEO. FENWICK AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report of this Company is as follows:—

The Directors have now to submit to the shareholders the Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The Directors regret that for the first time in the history of the Company, the accounts show a debit balance to be carried forward to the new year. The amount of this balance is £7,421.92. This unfortunate result has been brought about mainly by the heavy legal expenses incurred in contesting unsuccessfully a claim made against your Company by a subcontractor.

DIRECTORS:

Mr. Percy Tester was invited to join the Board of Directors during the year. He now retires in accordance with the Articles of Association, but offers himself for re-election.

AUDITOR:

The Accounts have been audited by Mr. H. Percy Smith, who offers himself for re-election.

A. RODGER, Chairman.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1909.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1908.

LIABILITIES.

Capital—	18,000 shares of \$25 each, \$450,000
10,800 shares issued and fully paid	827,000.00
Reserve fund	42,985.73
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation loan account (secured by mortgages)	137,473.09
Amount received in advance on account of contract in hand	2,500.00
Sundry creditors	12,703.06
ASSETS	
Value of land and buildings at Wan Chai and North Point as per last report	\$300,750.86
Value of machinery, plant, launches and office furniture as per last report	857,627.55
Additions during the year	2,097.05
	859,724.05

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	859,724.05

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To salaries

To crown rent and taxes

To depreciation on plant account

To legal expenses and amount of judgement \$16,673.65

To amount of bad debts written off

1,938.21

18,611.86

83,040.64

Cr.

By balance of last year's account

By balance of working account

By transfer fees

By bonus from Insurance Company

By dividend on investments

By interest

By balance

7,421.92

\$33,040.64

E. winds, fresh,

fair.

N.E. and E.

winds, mod're.

to light.

S. coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau.

S. coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan.

Same as No. 1.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting **Advertisements**, **Subscriptions**, **Printing**, **Binding**, &c., should be addressed to **DAILY PRESS** only, and special business matter to **THE MANAGER**.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of **DAILY PRESS** should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of **MR. E. L. KRAUSS**, **Mr. W. F. GRAY** will take charge of the Agency here.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [427]



HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that information has been received from the **MILITARY AUTHORITIES** that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:

On Saturday, the 6th March.

From Western Defences in a South-West to Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 1 P.M.

On Monday, the 8th March:

From Eastern Defences in an Easterly and North-Eastern direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 7 P.M., and finishing at 10 P.M.

On Tuesday, the 9th March:

From Chai Lin Chin and Devil's Peak over the area One, Kowloon, Buffalo Hill, Calf's Head and Razer Hill, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 10.30 A.M., and finishing at 2 P.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All Ships, Junks and Other Vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

BASIL TAYLOR, Commander, R.N., Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [428]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1893.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that **EDGAR ALLEN & CO., LTD.** of Imperial Steel Works, Tinsley, Sheffield in England have on the 5th day of August, 1908, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARKS:



STAG BRAND

in the name of **EDGAR ALLEN & CO., LTD.** who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The TRADE MARK has been used by the Applicants in respect of the following Goods in the following Class:

IRON AND STEEL in CLASS 5. Dated the 5th day of March, 1909.

DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, Solicitors for the Applicants.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship "RIGEL," Captain J. Sievert, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 11 A.M.

For Freight and further information apply to **ARRATOON V. APCAR & CO.** Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1909. [431]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains:

Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles:

Yalls at Peking.

Hongkong Opium Question.

Consular Report.

An Imperial Army.

Well-being.

Random Reflections.

Hongkong News.

Chinese Representation on the Sanitary Bond.

Launch at Kowloon.

Sanitary Board.

Supreme Court.

Canton-Hankow Railway.

Turbulent Yanmati.

Strange Death at Yanmati.

Suppression of Opium Smoking in Kwangtung.

Opium Commission.

Hongkong University Scheme.

Company Reports:

Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd.

Union Waterboat Company, Ltd.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.

Shanghai Dividends.

Company Meetings:

China Insurance Company, Ltd.

Attempted Stealing in a Jeweller's shop.

Gambling at the Races.

Old Hongkong Regiment.

Manila Extradition Case.

Hongkong Opium Diversions Closed.

Canton River Diversions Case.

Hongkong Perfury Appeal.

Murder of Mr. Brooke.

Board of Communications.

Absconding Bank Shroff.

Combating Rinderpest in the Philippines.

British Flag at Sea.

Japan Notes.

Vills at Peking.

Kialangsu (Amoy) Municipal Council.

Shipping Notes.

Correspondence:

Tokyo Tramways.

Japanese Shipping Subsidiaries.

Hongkong Tramways.

Shanghai Trade.

Residency-General in Korea.

Far Eastern Telegrams:

Straits Opium Farm.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each. Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent, including postage 34 cents each or \$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance: postage \$2.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1909. [401]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE UNDER-MENTIONED VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY will, by Order of the Mortgagor, be offered for sale from our Employment, CEASES to Sign our Firm for Prosecution.

Mr. CARL AHRENDT has been authorized to Sign our Firm for Prosecution from This Date.

MELCHERS & CO., Canton, the 3rd March, 1909. [407]

Lot 1, INLAND LOT 1050, with No. 13, Shaukiwan Road thereon. Area 1050 Square feet. Crown Rent \$12 per annum. Term 999 years from 14th February, 1887.

Lot 2, INLAND LOT 1052, with No. 14, Shaukiwan Road thereon. Area 1050 Square feet. Crown Rent \$12 per annum. Term 999 years from 14th February, 1887.

Lot 3, THE R.F. OF SHAUKIWAN LOT 59, with No. 34, Main Street, Shaukiwan East thereon. Area 527 Square feet. Proportion of Crown Rent \$1 per annum. Term 999 years from 25th June, 1886.

Lot 4, ABERDEEN INLAND LOT 63, with No. 10, Aberdeen thereon. Area 4350 Square feet. Crown Rent \$12 per annum. Term 999 years from 26th December, 1886.

Lot 5, KOWLOON INLAND LOT 178, with Nos. 77, 79, 81 and 83 Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 2950 Square feet. Crown Rent \$33 per annum. Term 75 years from 27th September, 1887.

Lot 6, KOWLOON INLAND LOT 179, with Nos. 85 and 87 Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 1500 Square feet. Crown Rent \$20 per annum. Term 75 years from 27th September, 1887.

Lot 7, KOWLOON INLAND LOT 192, with Nos. 157, 159, 161 and 163, Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 2175 Square feet. Crown Rent \$30 per annum. Term 75 years from 27th September, 1887.

Lot 8, KOWLOON INLAND LOT 684, with No. 63, Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$6 per annum. Term 75 years from 29th June, 1896.

Lot 9, KOWLOON INLAND LOT 707, with Nos. 1 and 3, Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 1250 Square feet. Crown Rent \$4 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1896.

Lot 10, KOWLOON INLAND LOT 810, with No. 24, Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1899.

Lot 11, KOWLOON INLAND LOT 811, with No. 42, Kramer Street, Taikotsui thereon. Area 1500 Square feet. Crown Rent \$6 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1899.

Lot 12, KOWLOON INLAND LOT 791, with No. 6, Main Street, Fuktsun being thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

Lot 13, KOWLOON INLAND LOT 792, with No. 6, Main Street, Fuktsun being thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

Lot 14, KOWLOON INLAND LOT 793, with No. 4, Main Street, Fuktsun being thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

Lot 15, KOWLOON INLAND LOT 794, with No. 2, Main Street, Fuktsun being thereon. Area 750 Square feet. Crown Rent \$2 per annum. Term 75 years from 1st January, 1897.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to the AUCTIONEER or to MR. H. K. HOLMES, Solicitor for the Vendor, 54, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, Hongkong, 6th March, 1909. [430]

ORIENTAL BREWERY LTD.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG MARINE LOT 48, Yaumati.

Area 85,000 square feet and with 25 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1909. [103]

TO LET.

THE "GROVE," MACDONNELL ROAD, from the 15th of March, 1909, for 12 months.

Unfurnished—Nos. 8 and 10, WYNNDHAM STREET, containing 6 Large Rooms each.

Can be let together or separately.

Apply to—

MESSRS. PERCY SMITH & SETH.

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1909. [213]

TO LET.

COAL YARD. Immediate Possession.

A PORTION of the COMPOUND of

Marine Lot, No. 42, Wan Chai, Praya East.

Apply to—

N. MODY & CO.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908. [107]

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1909. [343]

INDIA LINEN—INDIA NAINSOOK.

INDIA MADAPOLAM—INDIA LONGCLOTH and INDIA MUSLIN.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO., No. 14, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1909. [41]

GEO. FENWICK & COMPANY, LTD.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Undersigned at 12.30 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 9th March.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd inst. to the 9th March, both days inclusive.

England is the Home
of Good Tailoring—
London the Fashion
Centre of the World.

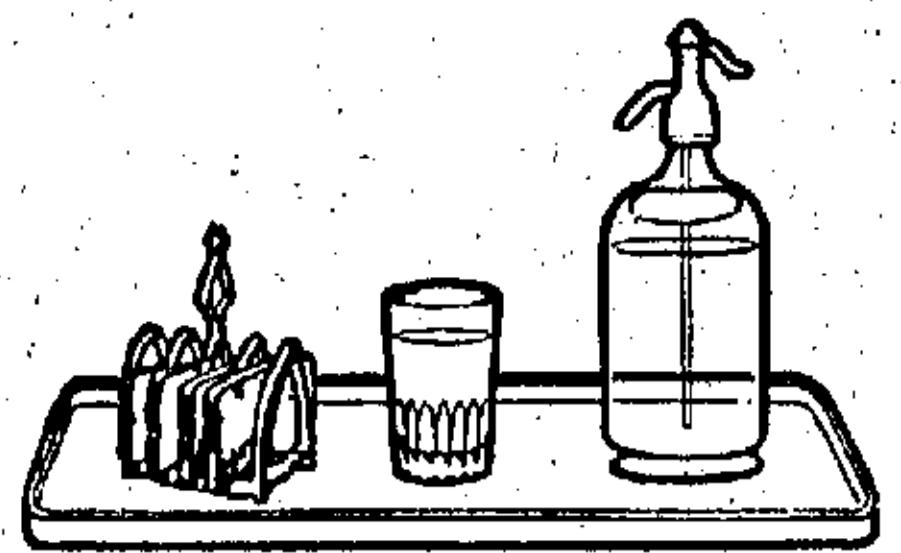
AN IMPORTANT SAVING
Can be effected if you order your clothes from London.

JOHN J. M. BULT,
Cash Tailor,
140, Fenchurch St., London, Eng.,
has a Special Department in his business for attending
to the requirements of those abroad, where the
same personal attention is given which has built up
his reputation at home. He guarantees the best
quality cloth—the best styles also.

PRICES are as follows:
Frock Coat and Vest 65/-
Dress Suit (Silk-lined) 64/-
Linen Suit 63/-
Norfolk Knicker 63/-

A choice of Tweeds, Flannels, Cheviots and Seringes
may be had. Knitly state which required—and the
colour—when ordering for tweeds. Soft-measurement
forms on application. As a register is kept of all
Customers' measures, an accurate fit is guaranteed.

RIDING BREECHES
cut on the most approved lines from 35/-



THE DISMAL DIET OF A DYSPEPTIC.

FEEBLE DIGESTIVE ORGANS CAN BE
STRENGTHENED AND DYSPEPSIA
CURED BY
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

MORE PROOF FROM JAVA.

Toast, milk and soda water—that is the dismal diet of many sufferers from Dyspepsia whose systems are too weak to digest good nourishing food. Yet by that mode of living the digestion becomes weaker, and less able to recover tone. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have cured the worst forms of Indigestion, because they give tone to the digestive organs and strengthened them so they can withstand distress or pain assimilate food.

As an example of the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of disordered digestion may be cited the experience of Mr. Jacques Van Pott, a clerk in the Semarang-Cheribon Steamtram Co., residing at Tegal, Java. Mr. Van Pott suffered greatly with dyspepsia in one of its many forms. "It is with gladness I am able to declare that I have been completely cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," said he during an interview lately.

"About a year ago," continued Mr. Van Pott, "I was suffering with severe and chronic stomach spasms, also with pains in the chest and head. My appetite was very poor. I felt in a general low condition of health. When this miserable state of things had gone on for some considerable time I read somewhere about the curative powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and was thus induced to try them, with the result that after taking two bottles of these Pills I felt much relieved, and after four bottles I was cured."

THE WORST CASES HAVE BEEN
CURED.

The Chronic Dyspepsia cannot work, eat, sleep, talk or play with any pleasure or profit. Every hour of life is full of misery, and in the acute stage of the malady he is hopeless, helpless and despairing. But the worst cases of Indigestion have yielded to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which are so invaluable for Chronic Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, General Debility, Early Decay Malaria, Anemia, Nervous disorders, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Bore-Beri, Eczema, Scrofula, and Blood disorders.

Ladies suffering with the special ailments which afflict so many of their sex between youth and middle age find prompt and permanent relief from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and these Pills are also the greatest restorative for men broken down by overwork, excesses, or residence in unhealthy climates. Weak, sickly stunted children grow sturdy and strong with their use. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold, also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 88, Kiu Kiang Road, Shanghai, at \$1.50 Mex. per bottle or 6 bottles for \$8 Mex.

JOINT STOCK SHARES

There is a story of a stupid mine manager who thought the pitchblende was black copper and consigned it as such. It was indignantly thrown back at him, and feeling very crestfallen, he put it on the rubbish heap.

From other parts of the country a little pitchblende was exported to Italy and Germany, where uranium was extracted. Uranium besides being the basis of radium, has a high commercial value of its own. It is extensively used as an alloy and in the coloured glass industry.

No one in England has known much about its manufacture, and the German metallurgists have been allowed to make a virtual corner.

Exchange on London has declined to 1/32 T.T. and Bar Silver to 23 1/2 d. The T.T. rate on Shanghai is quoted at 74 1/2.

BANKS—Hongkong and Shanghai's after small sales at \$872 and \$875 rose rapidly to \$885, and the demand continuing, again to \$895, and finally to \$900, at which figure a fairly good business has been transacted, the market closing firm with further buyers. The latest London quotation per Reuter is £34. 10. 0, but an advance on this is naturally anticipated when next advices come to hand. Nationals continue to request at \$51, but no business is reported.

MARINE INSURANCES—Unions are easier at \$825 at which figure a small sale is reported. China Traders, North China, and Yangtze are unchanged, but in request at quotations, and it is probable that Cantons could also be placed at the quoted rate, viz. \$187 1/2.

FEED INSURANCES—Hongkong's have receded slightly, and are obtainable to a small extent at \$330. China after a small sale at \$106 can now advance to \$99 ex the dividend and bonus of \$8 previously paid to day.

SHIPPING—Hongkong, Canton and Macao are firm with buyers at \$294 but no shares appear available under \$294. Indo-China have been quoted at \$394 prefs, and \$194 defs combined, and more shares could probably be disposed of at these rates. Douglas continue in request at \$34, and Shell Transports at the improved rate of 52/- China and Malaya are still offering at \$12.

MEDICAL—Hannibales have been booked at \$600 cum the dividend of Fes. 37 1/2 (Interim on account of 1908, Coupon 16) paid in Paris on the 1st instant, and more shares are wanted. Raub are easier with sellers at \$82. Chinese Engineering have been booked and are in further request at Ths. 163.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are quiet with sellers at \$87. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves after sales at 47 and \$48 close steady with probable buyers at the higher rate. Shanghai Docks in the early part of the week were again done at Ths. 84 and later at Ths. 85, but on the demand continuing with increased strength from the North the rate rose rapidly to Ths. 89, Ths. 90, and finally to Ths. 91 at which figure the market closed strong. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves have advanced in the North to Ths. 177 with buyer, but no local business is reported.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS—Hongkong Lands continue in request, but no shares are available at the quotation of \$96. Kowloon Lands and West Points are quiet at last quotations with no business to report. Humphy Estates after further sales at \$83 are somewhat easier with no buyers over \$85. Hongkong Hotels have weakened slightly, shares being now available but without buyers at \$90. Shanghai Lands are unchanged at Ths. 115 and without local business.

COTTON MILLS—Ewos have been sold to the North at Ths. 104 since which the rate has advanced to Ths. 105. Other Northern stocks in this section also show advances the latest quotations to hand being Soi Chee, Ths. 310, Internationals Ths. 633, and Leon Kung Mows Ths. 88. Hongkong's have been booked at \$9 at which rate the market closes steady.

MISCELLANEOUS—Bells Asbestos continue in request at \$10, and Campbell, Moores at \$9. China Bennes have been done at the

improved rate of \$12 and close in further request. Comets have been booked at \$9.50 \$9.55 and \$9.60, and more shares are procurable at the latter rate. There are buyers of China Providents at \$9.20. Dairy Farms at \$14. Electrics at \$18; Union Water Boats at \$10; China Light and Powers at \$43, and Watsons at \$9. Ices are procurable at \$205.

DESERTED MINE TO BE WORKED
FOR RADIUM.

NEW INDUSTRY.

For something like fifty years past there has stood on the outskirts of the town of St. Ives, Cornwall, an ugly heap of refuse—clay and stones taken from the old Wheal Trenwith copper mine, and thrown aside as worthless.

It has always been an eyesore to the artists of the town, and a despair to the speculative builders, who saw a useful site spoiled.

No one knew, and few even guessed that this ugly heap was worth perhaps a hundred times as much as an equal quantity of auriferous rock from the Rand, or that it contained, in comparatively large quantities radium.

Radium, as most people know, is extracted from uranium, which, in its turn, is the product of pitchblende. This pitchblende, which in appearance is like solidified tar, is a very rare substance.

A small quantity has been found in France—at Nogent-sur-Marne—and larger deposits exist at the Joachimsthal mines in Bohemia. Now it is known that Cornwall undoubtedly contains a very large quantity.

More than a hundred men have started work at the Trenwith Mine to extract the pitchblende, which lies about the surface and deep in the workings. The inauguration of this work may almost be described as epoch-making.

The potentiometer of radium are only half known yet. Experiments are restricted by the infinitesimal quantity which exists—less than a pound in the entire world—but all scientists are agreed that it possesses properties far more wonderful than the philosopher's stone.

REVOLUTIONARY EFFECT.

The quantity which is likely to be extracted from the Cornish pitchblende will have a revolutionary effect on medical science, and possibly even on commerce, for it is admitted that radium has commercial possibilities.

Mr. Francis Darwin pointed out when he was president of the British Association two years ago that radium was millions of times more powerful than dynamite, and that there was enough energy in a pound and a half to drive a cruiser 6,000 miles at high speed.

It is estimated, by those connected with the mine at St. Ives that the pitchblende there will yield about one and one-hundredth grain to the ton. This is a quantity about the size of a pinhead, and its value would probably be the size of a pinhead and £1,000.

At present it is next to impossible to fix a price for radium. It is too precious to have a price fixed in terms of mere gold.

The beginning of work at St. Ives marks the first attempt ever made to extract radium in England; and it is hoped, too, that it marks a revival of the Cornish mining industry.

Half a century ago the Trenwith Mine was worked for copper, and at a lower level for tin. Altogether some £100,000 worth of metal was taken out. Every day valuable pitchblende was thrown away with the other rubbish.

UNKNOWN GOLCONDA.

There is a story of a stupid mine manager who thought the pitchblende was black copper and consigned it as such. It was indignantly thrown back at him, and feeling very crestfallen, he put it on the rubbish heap.

Small boys in St. Ives have kept pieces of pitchblende for curiosities, for when rubbed and held in a dark place it gives off a curious dull light. Once a resident in the town sent a lump to a leading scientist for examination, and was told that the ten pounds of pitchblende was worth £10 in gold.

Nevertheless, it was left to a firm of mining engineers unconnected with the county to see the possibilities of the old mine.

The men now engaged at St. Ives are turning over the rubbish to find the pitchblende. When work was given up at the mine the shafts were closed up. These have now been rediscovered.

ROCK ALREADY BLASTED.

When the rubber has been all turned over, work will be begun in the mine. It is known that a great quantity of rock and earth lies in the workings already blasted, and that the work of finding the pitchblende will thus be rendered comparatively easy.

The mine, however, is flooded. Most Cornish mines were drained when working was going on to a common centre, from which the water was pumped. Most of them communicated in their lower levels, so that when they were abandoned all that were connected were flooded.

The work of drying the Trenwith mine will be a lengthy process, but plans are already being made for the erection of pumping machinery.

The water in the mine opens up another prospect. It must be radio-active, and therefore have a high medical value. The worth of radium baths is well known in the treatment of certain complaints, and there is a possibility of radium baths being established at St. Ives.

There is one other point of view that may some day have to be considered in connection with radium. Dr. Jekyll, when he changed his personality, let loose a demon beyond the control of man. What may be the effect of the loosening of a force of incredible power such as must follow the production of radium on a large scale?

Already one serious problem has arisen, and that is the impossibility of keeping even a small quantity together, and so the amount in existence is in widely distributed particles.

There is no structure in existence that would hold a pound of radium.

SHOWMAN AND PRESIDENT.

OFFICE TO MR. BOOSEY & CO.

A showman named Atlas, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, the winter quarters of Buffalo Bill, Pawnee Bill, and Barnum and Bailey, has written to President Roosevelt, offering him an engagement for thirty weeks at £2,000 weekly, to lead a Wild West show to be named "Atlas's Amazing Aggregation of Roosevelt Roughriders." There is no limit to the resourcefulness of this enterprising and ambitious of American showmen." Atlas recollects that Mr. Roosevelt has signed an agreement to act as associate editor of an American magazine, and he thoughtfully adds in his letter to the President: "I will gladly fit up several special cars so that you can pursue your literary activities en route."

Once Atlas had the privilege of wrestling with President Roosevelt, when the latter was Police Commissioner in New York, and he believes that the President may consider his offer.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE WORLD.

SOME INTERESTING SIDELIGHTS.
Few of us, when we take up our favourite paper at the breakfast table, know the number of papers published daily in the world, or of the many and singular languages in which some of them are printed. Of course the preponderance of such publications appears in the English language, while the entire number published all over the world, in every language and dialect, is between 5,500 and 6,000.

According to the New York *Times*, Germany publishes nine hundred odd dailies, one of which, the *Post-Zeitung*, of Frankfort, is the oldest newspaper in Europe. Great Britain prints about 250 daily papers, but their circulation average larger is much than the ordinary American daily. Paris prints about 150 different dailies—more than the combined number printed in the Cities of London, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston combined.

The papers published in the native districts of India are circulated among, and read by more than any other dailies on the globe—a single paper, it is said, being circulated from house to house through an entire village, and read until it is completely worn out. Six papers from the entire collection of Persian periodicals—one printed in Syria and five in the native vernacular. Until lately none of these Persian papers was printed from type but was engraved. The Island of Borneo boasts a paper printed in English, called the *Sarawak Gazette* size only 12 by 13 inches, but which was first issued in August, 1827.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE ARCTIC.

Until a few years ago the newspapers of Iceland were supposed to be printed "further north." But now there is a publication called the *Arctic Circle* at Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska. True, it is only issued once a year, but it is a very "newsy" sheet, and is published at a missionary school. It is up to date, too, its editorial column claiming "largest circulation in the Arctic!" It has departments devoted to "local happenings," "rural notes," "society and fashion," "marriage notices," &c.

NEWS PAPERS IN CHINA.

China, with all its vast population, boasts comparatively very few daily newspapers, but among them are the two oldest papers in the world. The *Kin Pao* used to be considered by Europeans the oldest paper; it has been issued a thousand years. But the *Tsing Pao*, or "Peking Gazette" was first published 500 years before the Norman conquest, and has been issued without interruption for nearly 1,400 years.

The *Tsing Pao* has the appearance of a yellow-backed magazine of twenty-four octavo pages, each page containing seven columns, consisting of seven "characters." Two editions are published—an edition for the Court and the upper classes at a cost of 24 cents a month, and an edition inferior in paper and printing, costing 16 cents a month. It has a circulation of about 10,000: it chronicles the movements of the Emperor and of the Court, and prints the Ministerial reports. It is probably the most exact newspaper in the world; the punishment for an error in printing was, until recently at least, instant death.

EARLY DIFFICULTY IN CALIFORNIA.

Austria claims newspapers printed in a greater number of languages than any other country. They comprise German, Italian, French, Magyar or Hungarian, Greek, Latin, Polish, Servian, Slavic, and Hebrew. The most remarkable of them all is the "Austro-Comptoirs Literatur, Universitatis," being a semi-monthly of comparative literature, with contributions from all over the world and in many tongues.

As might be expected, some ingenious samples of journalism are found among old-time newspapers in the United States. For instance, the first English paper published in old California, *The California*, appeared in Monterey August 13, 1846, and, as the following paragraph selected from its columns will show, under certain difficulties:

"Our Alphabets—Our type is a Spanish font picked up here in a cloister, and has no 'v's' (w) in it, as there is none in the Spanish alphabet. I have sent it to the Sandwich Islands for this letter; in the meantime we must use two 'v's. Our paper at present is that used for wrapping cigars."

Given away. LACE TABLE CENTRE. Sent FREE with Catalogue and Buyers Guide of CURTAINS, MUSLINS, TABLE LINENS, DOWN QUILTS, CARPETS, RUGS, FURNITURE, Knockdown makes for Shipping, LADIES COSTUMES, UNDERWEAR, SHOES, ETC. Grasp the fact that though miles away you can buy DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURING CENTRE at first cost and save money. Customers order regularly from the most distant parts of the Empire. Instructions carefully carried out. Patterns FREE.

ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., 32 Snow Hill, London, Eng.

For Catarrh.

Old, Northampton.
Dear Sirs.—After suffering from bronchial catarrh and stomach catarrh without relief for several years, I was advised by an eminent authority to try Angier's Emulsion. After taking your medicine for some weeks, I have been entirely cured of both the above troublesome complaints, and have also become stronger in every way than I have been for many years. I can confidently recommend all who are troubled with similar ailments to take your excellent preparation of petroleum.

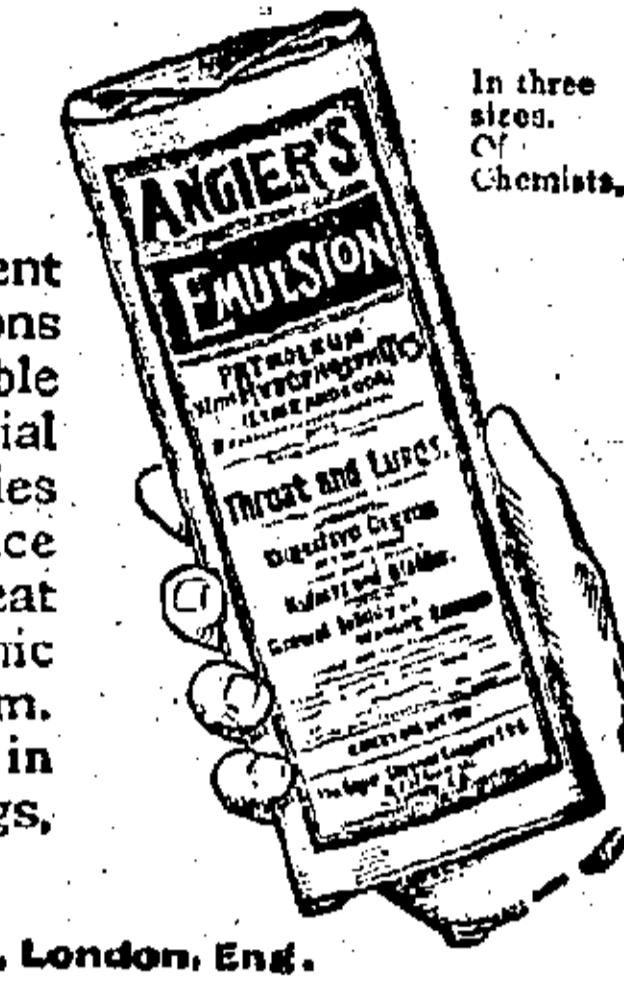
(Signed) Rev. H. K. HASLAM.

Angier's Emulsion

(PETROLEUM WITH HYDROPHOSPHITES).

SUPERIOR TO ALL
OTHER EMULSIONS.

Angier's Emulsion is entirely different and superior to all other emulsions because it combines the remarkable healing properties of our special petroleum with the tonic properties of the hypophosphites. It is at once an unequalled lung remedy, a great aid to digestion, and a pleasant tonic that benefits the entire system. Angier's Emulsion is invaluable in all catarrhal affections of throat, lungs, stomach or intestines.



SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
 BEIJING MARU Japanese str. 1,304, Y. Fuseno, 5th March—Shanghai 26th Feb. & Swatow 4th General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 CHORNOG, German str. 1,620, Binhu, 5th March—Bangkok 26th Feb., Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.
 DALIN MARU Japanese str. 899, Y. Kubasaki, 5th March—Tunshui via Amoy and Swatow 4th March, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 DELTA, British str. 4,780, Capt. W. Snow, 5th March—Shanghai 2nd March, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 HATTON, British str. 698, J. W. Evans, 5th March—Swatow 4th March, General—Douglas, Luptak & Co.
 HELIOPOLIS, British str. 3,097, Martan, 5th March—Chinawater 28th Feb., Ballast—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 KWANGLER, Chinese str. 1,468, Froberg, 5th March—Shanghai 2nd March, General—China.
 QUANTA, German str. 1,146, Madson, 5th March—Sousabaya 14th Feb., Sugar—Java-China-Japan Linen.
 SIGNAL, German str. 907, G. Schlaikier, 5th March—Dulay 25th and Chefoo 27th Feb., General—Jensen & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 5th March.
 Chihli, British str., for Haiphong.
 Delta, British str., for Europe.
 Fooching, British str., for Shanghai.
 Kamakura Maru, Jap str., for Kobe.
 Kwangtung, Chinese str., for Canton.
 Rubi, British str., for Manila.
 Shima Maru, Japanese str., for Taku.
 Signal, German str., for Canton.
 Standard, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
 Tingting, British str., for Shanghai.
 Yesso Maru, Japanese str., for Kuchinotzu.

DEPARTURES.

5th March.
 ALDENHAM, British str., for Sydney.
 AMARA, British str., for Canton.
 BORNEO, German str., for Sandakan.
 HAIYANG, British str., for Swatow.
 MACEDONIA, British str., for Shanghai.
 MEIPOO, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 MOYOKA, Jap str., for Singapore.
 NORD, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
 PERLAK, Dutch str., for Singapore.
 WINNERAGO, British str., for Moji.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
 The Chinese str. Kwangtung reports: Fine over strong N.E. monsoon and fine weather.
 The British str. Hainan reports: Fine over east slight haze, moderate N.E. and E.N. Easterly winds slight haze.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

March 5th.

ABERDEEN DOCK.—KOWLOON DOCK.—Tartar, Dilly, Lillian, Erroll, Venus, Empress of India, H.M.S. Robin, H.M.S. Oster.
 COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Alesia.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
 STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DELTA," Captain B. W. H. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 6th March, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's str. "CHINA," 8,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "ARABIA" due in London on the 16th April, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd February 1909. [1]

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR," Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at NOON.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light, and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1909. [413]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID. (Taking up to through rates to the Brazils to the GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS).

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k" nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & BIZ.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & VARIOUS PORTS OF CALL	DELTA	Brit str.	—	B. W. H. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NONE	Brit str.	—	G. Phillips	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 10th inst.
LONDON, & ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	Brit str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	About 28th inst.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	WESTPHALIA	Ger str.	k. w.	Hesse	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 9th inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, VIA STRAITS, &c.	DORTMUND	Ger str.	k. w.	Malchow	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 22d inst.
HARVE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SAXONIA	Ger str.	k. w.	Babel	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 13th inst.
HARVE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	JULIUS	Ger str.	k. w.	Kotzé	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 5th April.
TOURANE	TOURANE	Fr str.	—	Lancelin	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 16th inst. at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TANBA MARU	Jap str.	—	C. H. Butler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 17th inst. at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	INABA MARU	Jap str.	—	R. Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 31st inst. at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, &c.	CATHAY	Brit str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 20th April.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, & ANTWERP, &c.	ATSUTA MARU	Jap str.	—	W. Thompson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 27th April.
GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON, & ANTWERP, &c.	PRINCESS ALICE	Ger str.	—	F. Grosch	MELCHERS & CO.	About 10th inst. at Noon.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR &c.	VOEVRAETS	Ans str.	—	B. Badmarz	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 24th inst.
TRIESTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ALBENGA	Ger str.	—	Lorenzen	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 18th inst.
NEW YORK	—	—	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 13th inst. at 7 A.M.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	—	—	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 11th May, at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	TOYAMA MARU	Jap str.	—	J. C. A. Hall	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 18th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	TSINGTAU & YALAVIVOSTOCK	Jan str.	—	T. Harrison	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	TSJELWONG	Dut str.	—	K. Kawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	ASIA	Dan str.	—	N. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst. at 5 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	WINGSONG	Brit str.	—	Iseki	MELCHERS & CO.	On 16th April, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TOYOKAWA	Brit str.	—	G. W. Eddy	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th April, at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 5th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PEINZ WALDEMAR	Brit str.	—	W. Winckler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst.
TOYOKAWA AND KOBE	TOYOKAWA	Brit str.	—	N. Macleison	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINEN	On 17th inst. at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TOYOKAWA	Brit str.	—	J. Jurriaanse	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
JAPAN	TOYOKAWA	Brit str.	—	H. G. Walker	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	About 8th inst.
TSINGTAU & YALAVIVOSTOCK	TSINGTAU	Dan str.	—	Y. Funeo	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	SHANGHAI	Dan str.	—	—	—	To-morrow, at Daylight
ANHUI	—	—	1 m.	—	—	On 9th inst. at 8 A.M.
ESANG	ESANG	Brit str.	—	—	—	On 10th inst.
BUNJIN MARU	BUNJIN MARU	Brit str.	—	—	—	On 11th inst. at 4 P.M.
AMBIA	AMBIA	Brit str.	—	—	—	On 12th inst.
CHINHUA	CHINHUA	Brit str.	—	—	—	On 13th inst. at Noon.
ABRAHAM APCAR	ABRAHAM APCAR	Brit str.	—	—	—	On 14th inst. at Noon.
PRINZ LUDWIG	PRINZ LUDWIG	Brit str.	—	—	—	On 15th inst. at 1 P.M.
SUMATRA	SUMATRA	Brit str.	—	—	—	Middle of March.
CALCEDONIA	CALCEDONIA	Dan str.	—	—	—	about 19th inst.
TRATQUEBAR	TRATQUEBAR	Brit str.	—	—	—	On 20th inst.
DELEI	DELEI	Brit str.	k. w.	J. D. A. ANDREW, R. N. R.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 23rd inst. at Noon.
BRISGAVIA	BRISGAVIA	Brit str.	—	—	—	Quick despatch.
FOOBANG	FOOBANG	Dut str.	—	P. J. van Emmerick	—	On 10th inst.
TIJLALJAP	TIJLALJAP	Jap str.	—	Y. Kabeaki	—	To-morrow, at Daylight.
DAIJIN MARU	DAIJIN MARU	Brit str.	—	G. H. Pennefather	—	To-morrow, at Daylight
SUNGKIANG	SUNGKIANG	Dut str.	—	—	—	On 9th inst. at 8 A.M.
TIJMAH	TIJMAH	Brit str.	—	J. W. Evans	—	On 10th inst.
HAIMUN	HAIMUN	Brit str.	—	Passmore	—	On 11th inst. at Noon.
HAIICHEN	HAIICHEN	Brit str.	—	J. S. Roach	DOUBTFIRE & SWIRE	On 12th inst. at Noon.
HATIAN	HATIAN	Brit str.	—	J. W. Barrack	—	On 13th inst. at Noon.
OMIBI	OMIBI	Brit str.	—	H. W. Almond	—	On 14th inst. at Noon.
RUBI	RUBI	Brit str.	—	A. W. Outerbridge	—	On 15th inst. at Noon.
TAIAN	TAIAN	Am str.	—	J. Silvert	ABRAHAM V. APCAR & CO.	On 16th inst. at Noon.
RIGEL	RIGEL	Brit str.	—	P. H. Bolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 17th inst. at Noon.
YUNBANG	YUNBANG	Brit str.	—	E. Rodger	SHEWAN TOME & CO.	On 18th inst. at Noon.
ZAPIRO	ZAPIRO	Brit str.	—	A. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst. at Noon.
TAMING	TAMING	Brit str.	—	E. Koh	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at Noon.
YEBOSHU MARU	YEBOSHU MARU	Jap str.	—	M. B. Lake	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 21st inst. at 4 P.M.
NAMSANG	NAMSANG	Brit str.	—	E. J. Bull	—	On 22nd inst. at 4 P.M.
KUMSANG	KUMSANG	Brit str.	—	—	—	On 23rd inst. at 4 P.M.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

For further information apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909.

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage Passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 3rd March,

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELTA	Noon, 6th	See Special of Call.
	Capt. B. W. H. Snow	March	Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP			
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLE	NORE	About 10th	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, SUMATRA, MOJI, KORE and YOKOHAMA	AMONG, COLOMBO PORT	Capt. G. Phillips	March
SHANGHAI	DELHI	Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	About 19th
			Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	"CHIHLI"	On 6th March, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 7th March, D'light
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKUANG"	On 7th March, D'light
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 9th March, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 11th March, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 16th March, 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY	"CHANGSHA"	On 8th April, 4 P.M.
NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH		
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER		Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"		
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.		
REDUCED FARES		Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
MANILA STEAMERS & TIENSIN STEAMERS		have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.
SHANGHAI LINE		SCHEDULE STEAMERS leaving every Thursday and Sunday.
SCHEDELE SHANGHAI STEAMERS		have excellent accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloon. Fare \$40 Single and \$70 Return. Take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
For Freight or Passage apply to—		HONGKONG, 3rd March, 1909.
HONGKONG, 6th March, 1909.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS	11

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S SS.	LEAVING
* TAMSUL VIA SWATOW, {	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 7th March
AMOY & FOOCHOW	Capt. Y. KAKURAKI	at 10 A.M.
* SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, {	"BUJUN MARU"	TUESDAY, 9th March
AMOY & FOOCHOW	Capt. Y. FUSENO	at 8 A.M.

* These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. First-class Cabins Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

+ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager. [13]

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 6th March, Noon.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"WINGSANG"	Sunday, 7th March, D'light
SHANGHAI	"ESANG"	Sunday, 7th March, D'light
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Wednesday, 10th March, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 12th March, 4 P.M.
SHAH ALAYA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 23rd March, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a to stay in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

+ Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang Telephone No. 61.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS, Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [16]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAINAN," Capt. Evans	SWATOW	SUNDAY, 7th March, at 10 A.M.
"HATCHING," Capt. Passmore	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	TUESDAY, 9th March, at NOON.
"HAITAN," Capt. J. S. Roach	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	FRIDAY, 12th March, at NOON.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS, Hongkong, 6th March, 1909. [10]

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

**CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila Direct	On 6th Mar, Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 13th Mar, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS, Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [14-17]

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

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GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
TSINGTAU and VLADIVOSTOK	"ASIA"	About 8th March.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG	"CATHAY"	About 20th March.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TRANQUEBAR"	About Mid. of March

For Further Particulars apply to MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS, Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [6]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE CO'S NEWLY BUILT 9000 TONS PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

ATSUTA MARU - (Capt. W. THOMPSON) - About Wed. 7th April.

MIYASAKI MARU - (Capt. W. BAINBRIDGE) - About Wed. 5th May.

KITANO MARU - (Capt. —) - About Wed. 2nd June.

HIRANO MARU - (Capt. H. FEASER) - About Wed. 30th June.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND-THE-WORLD.

For further particulars apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [93]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	TAMBA MARU	6134	WED'DAY, 17th March, at Daylight—
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU	6189	WED'DAY, 31st March at Daylight—
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	TOSA MARU	5827	TUESDAY, 16th March, at Noon—
MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	SHINANO MARU	6388	TUESDAY, 30th March, at Noon—
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU	5539	FRIDAY, 19th March, at Noon—
KOBE	TOTOMI MARU	5076	WED'DAY, 17th April, at Noon—
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE	CAP. M. WICKNER	5076	WED'DAY, 17th April, at Noon—
and COLOMBO	ISHIBOJI MARU	4132	THURSDAY, 18th March, at Noon—
	CAPT. B. KON	3798	THURSDAY, 18th March, at Noon—

* Omitting Yokaichi.

+ Fitted with Marconi's System of Wireless Telegraphy.

+ Through Passengers Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama;

1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER. [15]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Correspondence for EUROPE, via SIBERIA, is forwarded from HONGKONG by all vessels sailing for SHANGHAI.

Approximate times of closing mails at Shanghai via Dalmatia and Siberia.

12th March	at 11:45 a.m.
18th March	at 8:15 p.m.
28th March	at 11:45 a.m.
1st April	at 8:15 p.m.
9th April	at 10:45 a.m.

The Public are informed that the Cash on Delivery service from the United Kingdom to Hongkong commenced on the 1st of February 1909.

FOR

PER

DATE

Haiphong	Uthihi	Saturday, 6th, 9:00 A.M.	
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Nameang	Saturday, 6th, 10:00 A.M.	
Manila	Ruru	Saturday, 6th, 10:00 A.M.	
Hongkong	Mathilde	Saturday, 6th, 10:00 A.M.	
EUROPE, India via Tutiocin	Printed Matter and Samples	10:45 A.M.	
(Late Letters 11:00 to Noon Extra Postage 10 cents)	Registration	10:00 A.M.	
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail)	(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10:45 A.M.)	10:45 A.M.	
Extra Postage 10 cents)	Registration	10:00 A.M.	
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Registration	10:00 A.M.	
EUROPE, India via Tutiocin	Kowloon B.O.	10:00 A.M.	
(Late Letters 11:00 to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	No late fee.		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters	11:00 A.M.	
Macao	Sui Tai	Saturday, 6th, 11:15 P.M.	
Amoy, Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Terima Maru	Saturday, 6th, 3:00 P.M.	
Swatow and Shanghai	Sungkang	Saturday, 6th, 5:00 P.M.	
Shanghai	Wingsang	Saturday, 6th, 5:00 P.M.	
Swatow	Anghui	Sunday, 7th, 5:00 P.M.	
Shanghai	Haimun	Sunday, 7th, 9:00 A.M.	
Macao	Daijin Maru	Sunday, 7th, 9:00 A.M.	
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Kuang	Sunday, 7th, 11:00 A.M.	
Shanghai	Sui Tai	Monday, 8th, 1:15 P.M.	
Macao	Buina Maru	Monday, 8th, 5:00 P.M.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Tuesday, 9th, 10:00 A.M.	
Shanghai	Printed Matter and Samples	10:00 A.M.	
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail)	Registration	10:00 A.M.	
Extra Postage 10 cents)	(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10:45 A.M.)	10:45 A.M.	
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Registration	10:00 A.M.	
EUROPE, India via Tutiocin	Kowloon B.O.	10:00 A.M.	
(Late Letters 11:00 to 11:30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	No late fee.		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters	11:00 A.M.	
Macao	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 9th, 1:15 P.M.	
Manila	Tecu	Tuesday, 9th, 2:00 P.M.	
Macao	Rigel	Wednesday, 10th, 10:00 A.M.	
Princess Alice	Printed Matter and Samples	10:00 A.M.	
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10:45 A.M.)	Registration	10:00 A.M.	
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Registration	10:00 A.M.	
Macao	Sui Tai	Letters	11:00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kumisang	Wednesday, 10th, 1:15 P.M.	
Macao	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 10th, 2:00 P.M.	
Shanghai	Chinhua	Thursday, 11th, 1:15 P.M.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hatian	Friday, 12th, 11:00 A.M.	
Quang Chow Wan, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Aratman Apac	Friday, 12th, 11:00 A.M.	
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Sui Tai	Friday, 12th, 11:00 A.M.	
Macao	Yiengang	Friday, 12th, 1:15 P.M.	
Manila	Tiengwong	Friday, 12th, 3:00 P.M.	
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Quarta	Friday, 12th, 4:00 P.M.	
Batavia, Cheriton, Samarang Soerabaya and Macassar	Printed Matter and Samples	5:00 P.M.	
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 4:45 P.M.)	Registration	5:00 P.M.	
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Registration	5:00 P.M.	
EUROPE, India via Tutiocin	Kowloon B.O.	10:00 A.M.	
(Late Letters 11:00 A.M. to Noon Extra Postage 10 cents)	No late fee.		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters	11:00 A.M.	
Macao	Sui Tai	Saturday, 13th, 6:00 P.M.	
Shanghai, Noy, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle	Towu Maru	Saturday, 13th, 11:15 P.M.	
Tourane	Tuesday, 16th, 10:00 A.M.		
EUROPE, India via Tutiocin	Printed Matter and Samples	10:00 A.M.	
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10:45 A.M.)	Registration	10:00 A.M.	
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Registration	10:00 A.M.	
EUROPE, India via Tutiocin	Kowloon B.O.	10:00 A.M.	
(Late Letters 11:00 A.M. to Noon Extra Postage 10 cents)	No late fee.		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Letters	11:00 A.M.	

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, (B.C.)

(Supplementary mail will be closed on board at 6:30 a.m., extra fee 10 cents)

Macao

Shanghai, Noy, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle

EUROPE, India via Tutiocin

(Late Letters 11:00 A.M. to Noon Extra Postage 10 cents)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

FINEST

OREGON

APPLES

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.

38

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Delta, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Vincent; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Adson; Mrs. A. Satulovskia, Captain B. Lundholm; Messrs. J. Adams, A. Stanisch, E. J. Ezra, J. H. Tow, Tschudin, W. F. Gray, J. W. Lenty and N. Smith; from Shanghai, K. Yamada, Watunabe, S. Makini, J. Eedale and E. Esdale; and two servants, W. D. Barnes and servant, and Mr. Jacques Forster; for Colombo, Mr. Griggs; for London, Mrs. C. Hill and child, and Mr. J. W. Law; from Kobe for London, Messrs. P. C. Corrigan and A. L. Elder.

TO DEPART.

Departing per str. Delta to-day—Mrs. and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. C. Adair, Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Weatherstone, Miss Hamer, Miss Forsyth, Misses Hunter (2), Miss Post, Misses Hoops, Walsh, Crigg, Horritt, Curran, Elder, Horney, J. Shand, Pyke, Van Wettum, A. De Jough, McClelland, Foster, Blanchett, Gotta, Garrod and family.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

February 6th—Nera, 10th—Tranquebar, Lennox, Ambria, 13th—Indravati, Hysan, 17th—Moumouthi, Itria, Sumatra, Lothian, 2th—Erkherzog Franz Ferdinand, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Konagawa Maru, Caledonia, Sunda, 27th—Manester Castle, Glenay, Nubia, Glenlogan, Peters, Tydeus, March 3rd—Benalder, Indra, Peking.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

March 1st—Nile, 2nd—Telemachus, Biago Maru.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATION.

March 5th.

ON LONDON:	Telegraphic Transfer	18/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	18/4
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	18/4
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	18/4
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	18/4
	Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	19/4
ON PARIS:	Bank Bills, on demand	21/2
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	22/2
ON GERMANY:	On demand	17/2
ON NEW YORK:	Bank Bills, on demand	42
	Credits, at 60 days' sight	43/4
ON BOMBAY:	Telegraphic Transfer	12/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	130
ON CALCUTTA:	Printed Matter and Samples	10:00 A.M.
	Registration	10:00 A.M.
	(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10:45 A.M.)	10:45 A.M.
	Registration	10:00 A.M.
	Kowloon B.O.	10:00 A.M.
	No late fee.	
ON SHANGHAI:	Letters	11:00 A.M.
	Registration	11:15 P.M.
	Bank Bills, on demand	74/2
ON YOKOHAMA:	On demand	54
ON MANILA:	On demand—Persons	84
	On demand	74
ON BATAVIA:	On demand	103/2
ON HAIPHONG:	On demand	14/2
ON SAIGON:	On demand	14 1/2
ON BANGKOK:	On demand	88
ON SINGAPORE:	On demand	111/2
ON TAIPEH:	On demand	14 1/2
ON HONGKONG:	On demand	14 1/2
ON CALCUTTA:	Bank Bills, on demand	130
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	22/2
ON GERMANY:	On demand	17/2
ON NEW YORK:	Bank Bills, on demand	42
	Credits, at 60 days' sight	43/4
ON BOMBAY:	Telegraphic Transfer	12/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	130
ON CALCUTTA:	Bank Bills, on demand	21/2
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	22/2
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ON CALCUTTA:	Bank Bills, on demand	21/2
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	22/2
ON GERMANY:	On demand	

WRIGHT
GREIG'S
PREMIER
SCOTCH WHISKY.

Distilled from the best Barley grown in Scotland.

The quality of this fine Whisky is maintained ABSOLUTELY UNIFORM AT ALL TIMES.

WRIGHT & GREIG, Ltd., Dallas Dhu Distillery, Forres, ELGINSHIRE.
Head Office—64 WATERLOO STREET, GLASGOW.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

SOME COMING CHANGES.

THE DRAPESED SHOULDER.

Everything that can be done to loosen the width of the shoulder is resorted to on the most up-to-date gowns. The dress must fit absolutely plainly, and the sleeve should be skin-tight. This is very far from becoming to most people, and those who have the misfortune to possess shoulders at once sloping and narrow should adopt some other style. In one of the smartest walking costumes of the season a broad band of dark braid, starting at either side of the coat on the chest is carried straight back to the arms, a similar band appearing like a continuation of it on the sleeves, a couple of inches below the shoulder. This accentuates the narrowness and plainness of the shoulders whose line of demarcation from the arms is now scrupulously hidden by the smart woman.

DRAPESED SKIRTS ONCE MORE.

When the Directoire skirt first came in, with the rucks in front, and, later, with the sides lightly knotted in front beneath the centre panel, it was not difficult to foresee the return of the draped skirt. The enormous bunches of material worn in the eighties are not likely to revive just yet, but panniers are back with us, and some of the old, up-to-date models are draped in a very eccentric series of ways. For instance, one, which is perfectly straight and close in front, on a Princess gown, is caught up at the back to a point about eight inches above the knee line. Another has a kind of pelisse which is gathered into a buckle a few inches below the waist in front.

FLIRTING WITH FULLNESS.

In fact, the chief idea of the latest skirts seems to be to hover between fullness and plainness in some way or other. The broad plastron from bodice to hem, both back and front is popular, and is sometimes arranged in satin or silk over a full under-dress of chiffon, which only shows at either side. An evening dress of recent composition has a narrowing sheath for skirt, but round this is abundantly draped (though tightly tied in) a shawl of China crêpe. The shawl touches the waist-line on the left side, thence dropping to the right.

ANOMALIES OF OUTLINE.

The same coquettish dealing with an idea is visible in the way trains are arranged. They must, of course, be very long and narrow; everything about us except our eyes and our hats have to be that just now. But the old-fashioned idea that a train lay on the ground behind one is quite exploded. To be really smart, your train should curl twice round your feet, and end at right angles to your body. The smartest woman are those who manage to keep it so in the fewest movements. This method is warn to the feet, but very difficult to learn.

WHERE FRANCE FAILS.

There is one department wherein France fails to do herself justice as regards clothes. That is her fashion-plates. In England some kind of semblance to the human figure is required, before we can swallow the eccentric decrees of fashion as presented by the illustrated papers. We also ask that the faces, however doll-like, shall not alarm us, and that the attitudes shall show us how the gowns will look in fairly probable contingencies. France does not seem to mind any of these things. If one not a lady in real life who looked like many of the French fashion-sketches, one would be seriously frightened and incredulous. They seem to be sketched for publication while undergoing horrible emotional crises. Instead of "Chic à six o'clock in drap vert argenté," or some such inscription, one would expect to see underneath, "She stumbled blindly from the room"; or, "He gazed at the apparition speechlessly." Impressionism runs riot across the Chauvelin, even in drawings where detail is an important point.

THE BOLERO AGAIN.

A few years ago boleros were so universal that one's imagination balked at the idea of a dress made any other way. It did not seem that there was any other way. Then this style died the violent death which awaits all overdone fashions, and carried away with it the Etain coat. Both these are returning now. The bolero, worn over a very close-fitting Directoire or Princess dress, relieves the cumber of its outlines without interrupting its scheme. It also gives opportunity for very beautiful embroidery, and thereby for charming plans of colour, such as England has been growing to appreciate in the last few years. Cut short a couple of inches above the waist, and often made with very wide armholes, the bolero is likely to tide us over towards the change which a good many people are confidently expecting in the prevailing mode.

LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.

Longitude is all-important. Xantippe says the modern woman would cheerfully submit to the rack just now, if it would lengthen her arms and legs and fingers, and, of course, her neck. A five-inch collar with a very fat ruffle at the top, on which the head rests as on a charger, is the ideal. Shoes must be very long and pointed also, even though the skirt must rest two or three inches on the ground in front and at the sides, and is possibly cut into two points, one before each foot. The plain shoulders, mentioned above are a principal factor in producing the desired impression, added to the way of arranging the train. Xantippe thinks the fashionable woman must spend giddy hours whirling before her glass, to get the proper swirl of the skirts round her feet.

HATS OF FUR AND FEATHER.

The marabout helmets which divide the honours with the wild creations that took their comparatively modest origin in "The Merry Widow" hat do not, of course, need much trimming. Three or four twelve-inch pheasant's-tail feathers, horizontally arranged at one side, are quite enough; or a long, fat ostrich feather, standing up as straight as wandering breezes will permit, is considered sufficient. The nearer the eyebrows it begins, and the nearer Heaven it ends, the warmer will it be. Like the shoulders, the forehead is a feature to be deprecitated in the headgear of to-day. The hat should cover one whole side of it, or begin low down on it, or shade it under a cavernous curve, as who should say: "I know I have a forehead but it doesn't mean anything, I assure you."

SOME SALIENT POINTS.

In fact, the salient points towards which the woman is strivings who centres her heart in the Rue de la Paix are: Pounds of hair, clouds of hat, no forehead, half one ear; no body, arms like tree-branches, fingers like daffodil-leaves; as little hip as possible, above a narrowing column of nothingness; inches of narrow toe, in a pool of embroidery and frill. For gold weather, three kinds of fur in overlapping swathes, muffs large enough to give a dinner-party in, and fur necklets with four-foot ends—these latter to wear invariably down the back—at least, if not both. "A mad world my masters!"—X. AND Z. in *The Globe*.

THE NEW PLAY.

"AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME."

All three acts of the play which has created such a sensation in England recently are laid in the home of a typical middle-class family named Brown, on the Essex coast. The three principal characters in the first act are:

Mr. Brown: The fussy head of the family, interested in sport and distrustful of all things military.

Paul Robinson: A young Volunteer.

Geoffrey Smith: A very ordinary young man who takes no interest in Volunteering.

The keynote to the play is given in the following extract from the dialogue:

"Brown: I consider it [Volunteering] has a tendency to convert the people of England to militarism—a condition of slavery which our country, up to now, has escaped, and I trust it always will.

Paul: But do you call it slavery to defend your country? What about patriotism?

Brown: There are other ways of showing patriotism, Paul.

Geoff: I should think there was indeed! You should have seen me on Maafeking-night, I sang "Rule Britannia!" on top of the fountain in Trafalgar-square—then fell into the water, and kissed the policeman who pulled me out.

Brown: I am thankful to say there is no lack of patriotism. The heart of the nation is sound, as any foreign Power will find to its cost that venture to doubt it. As to defending the country—the country is in no danger of attack. The British Fleet, we are assured, is strong enough to render invasion impossible except from a raid, and if the raiders—well, er—raided, they would, I am sure, meet with a most uncomfortable reception.

Paul: There is not an Englishman who wouldn't at once fly to arms, and not a man would escape to—er—

Geoff: To tell the tale.

In the second act the invaders are in possession of the house, and Sergeant Brim is making a report to Captain Prince Yoland regarding the experiences of a spying expedition into the neighbouring town of Brentwood.

Sergt: On the way back we were overtaken by two men on bicycles in uniform. We heard them coming. They were scouts.

Capt: How did you know?

Sergt: They were talking loudly to each other—we could hear them coming.

Capt: (handing report to telephone orderly): Send this report to the commandant.

Orderly: Lieutenant Felber, 7th Reserve Regiment. (To himself): Now who was he? (Looks at notebook). Ah—Felber, 7th Reserve Regiment, employed as head waiter, Royal Hotel, Brentwood.

The hit was a palpable one, and the audience roared with laughter.

Then came one of the most thrilling situations in the whole play, and the audience sat spell-bound as the momentous lesson was brought home to them. The invaders have left the house, and Paul, covered with mud and almost dropping from fatigue and hunger, dashes into the room:

Paul (speaking of the enemy): I saw them after I left you—two or three of them.

Then I met some more. They were all alike, and they were everywhere. I turned up lots of roads—they were again. And I went on to Brentwood, where I found them (the English Volunteers) knew it. They knew they'd landed and were coming. Every one was rushing about, talking and shouting, and I rode about to find some one who would do something. They were all rushing about, talking and shouting, and I couldn't find any one to tell me what to do and where to go.

(Paul finally sits down at the table and sobs.)

Maggie: Paul, don't! Oh, don't!

Paul: They only shout and sing. (Standing) Are you all mad? Don't any of you understand? How can you stand here and laugh and joke in the same old rotten way? Don't you realise it yet—that the whole damned country is coming down like a house of cards, and that you, and thousands like you, are saying it's not your business, and as long as it doesn't interfere with you, let it go on? And others are just the same, shouting and singing silly music-hall songs, and thinking they're just going to see some fun. Fun—oh, my God!

The final scene is one of the strongest in the play.

The second act ended with an unsuccessful attempt by the local Volunteers to put the Brown villa in a state of defence. But every one bungled. No one knew his business, and the retreat was sounded. But old Brown refused to leave his home.

The third act sees him standing by the fire.

He stands upright and fires exposing himself fully before the window, watching the result of his shot. Another bullet hits the window-sill.

Brown, who has been acting like a man in a dream, seems to wake up. He becomes more conscious of a fighting man. He takes cover, crouches in the left corner of the window, takes aim, and fires again, and this time he gives a wild shout of triumph. His bullet has found a billet. Two bearded infantrymen leap into the room. Brown promptly falls one of them to the ground, and the other overpowers him and he is made a prisoner.

You are a civilian," says the foreign captain to Brown, simply, while the sharp intake of breath in the auditorium shows the interest in the scene.

"You have been fighting. You must pay the penalty. You must be shot—and that is the end of Brown."

The curtain which succeeds the arrival of a party of blue-jackets, and the captain's despairing exclamation of "By God! They've turned our flank!" fell amid a tempestuous hurricane of applause.

In the lobby afterwards men and women could be heard excitedly discussing the play, or wrapped up in it for several minutes many of them had no thought of supper, eals, or home.

IT'S DRAMATIC VALUE.

The dramatic value of the new play "An Englishman's Home" is discussed by Mr. Austin Harrison in the following article contributed to the *Daily Mail*:

Major Guy du Maurier—for such "Patriot's" name is admitted to be has done more than a very patriotic thing in "An Englishman's Home"; not only has he blown a great bomb into the national life, but a gigantic cobweb off the English stage. With the merits of his play as such I am not immediately concerned here, except to say this: that the author was true to art, to himself and the lesson he intended to enforce, whereas the producers of his work have not been; and that in the interests of everybody concerned it is earnestly to be hoped that the true and will be restored, the ending which scars and gounds us, and not, as at present, which leaves us smug and complacent while the puppets play the national strains of "muddling through."

TRUTH OF THE STAGE.

But apart from this most gross and inartistic strain upon the truth of things, and what truth of understanding we may have for them, Major Guy du Maurier's play has done this: It has achieved what the critical hummer and the theatrical anvil of Mr. Bernard Shaw, and all his sparks and fire and all those of his satellites, and all power of criticism have not hitherto succeeded in accomplishing during all these years—namely, to tear away the mask which has so long palsied our stage, the mask of unreality and stage-puppet convention. For observe. His hero, if there be one—which is likewise an innovation—does not, as all our stage heroes have done, knock down foot and foremost with the ease of an ordinary mortal flicking off poppy hands with a stick. Every woman he meets does not immediately love and adore him. He is not the "silly dear boy" who gets into a thousand scrapes, posturing, posing, taking off his cap to the gallery, the soul of honour, the ideal type of manhood, the calendar of success that we enjoy on the stage, but a vulgar other whose knowledge of football records is his unique virtue; the chap one meets any Saturday afternoon at club matches, easing his muscles and vocabulary at the expense of the professional gentlemen who play for him.

Brown: I consider it [Volunteering] has a tendency to convert the people of England to militarism—a condition of slavery which our country, up to now, has escaped, and I trust it always will.

Paul: But do you call it slavery to defend your country? What about patriotism?

Brown: There are other ways of showing patriotism, Paul.

Geoff: I should think there was indeed!

You should have seen me on Maafeking-night, I sang "Rule Britannia!" on top of the fountain in Trafalgar-square—then fell into the water, and kissed the policeman who pulled me out.

Brown: I am thankful to say there is no lack of patriotism. The heart of the nation is sound, as any foreign Power will find to its cost that venture to doubt it.

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